ject its directors have influenced certain municipal bodies to declare in favor of the nationalization of the telephone service, and they have probably had something to do with shaplocal license clause of Mr. Hanbury's bill. As it stands, it enables the municipal autherities to compete with the monopoly until 1911, but leaves to the postoffice at that date the option of deciding whether it will buy the local government's or the company's telephone system. It is doubtful whether the municipalities can get their money back in eleven years, and it is reasonably certain that they ought to have the option of remaining permanently in the telephone business if they desire to do so. Public interest will be promoted if the bill be modified so gs to leave a free field for an alternative telephone service throughout the country. The monopoly will then surrender at discretion, and the problem of nationalization or municipalizing the telephone business will readily be worked out.

LONDON AT A DISADVANTAGE.

London has been at a disadvantage in comparison with the great provincial towns in all municipal enterprises, because the County Council has not been armed with full powers over the metropolis. So long as the ancient City Corporation remains the stronghold of water, gas, electric light and tramway monopolles, the great works of municipalization, which are the chief glory of local government in provincial England and Scotland, cannot be imitated here. One more water famine in the East End will probably send the London County Council far afield to Wales in the power of the water barons of the Guildhall will be broken up. Already there is ground for expecting the speedy exulnction of the exclusive rights of one of the worst monopolles of the city. This is the City Electric Lighting Company. The Board of Trade has granted a provisional order the monopoly, and only the assent of Parliament is required to render it permanently operative. most advanced provincial municipalities manage electric supplies, as well as gas, water and tramway service, on their own account for the public welfare. London has lagged so far behind in progressive measures of municipal reform that even the granting of a competing license to a rival company is regarded as a conspicuous triumph for good government.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Canada feels toward the United States very much as the United States feels toward Canada, said Lawrence A. Wilson at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. Mr. Wilson is a win-THE UNITED merchant in Montreal, and is the STATES AND head of the firm of L. A. Wilson & Co. "This statement," he con-tinued, "ought to give the people

of the United States a pretty fair idea of the sentiment which prevails in Canada. We think the United States wants territory which does not belong to her. You think the same thing of Canada. Under these circum tances it is only natural that the feeling between the two countries is not of the kindlest. As for war, nobody thinks of that. Of course, the United States could whip us with ease unless we had the aid of England. But it is the culties with this country cannot be effected until

Just now the burning topic of interest in Canada he charges brought by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Conservative leader and son of the late Premier, Sir Charles Tupper, against the government in the Sir Charles Tupper, against the government in the Yukon territory. He practically declares that each and every one of the officials there are corrupt mercenaries, and demands that a commission be appointed by the Government at Ottawn to investigate his charges. He mentions a great many names and says that he is willing to shoulder the responsibility of all he says. Personally, I don't believe a word of his charges. I think it is a last despairing effort on his part to gain political suprenacy over the Liberal party, which is now in power. The Hon Clinord Sifton, Minister of the Interior, who made the appointments which have power. The Hon Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, who made the appointments which have been so severely criticised by Sir Hibbert, enjoys the confidence of a large majority of the voters. His followers rightly think that unusually good judgment was shown in his appointments, considering the great number he had to make and the short time he had to do it. The affair is causing fully as much excitement, if not more, than the beef inquiry did in the United States.

"What canada needs is a coper business rela-

beet inquiry did in the United States.

"What Canada needs is a c.eser business relation with the United States, and, I think, the advantage would be mutual. You are overcrowded; we are not. We have resources and no capital. You have so much capital that you don't know where to invest it all. Why not come to Canada and look around?"

The Rev. Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evan-gellat, in St. Paul, was at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Dr. Rhodes said that CLERGYMAN he saw no cause for alarm in the rapid progress made of late by ON rapid programmer of Christian Science.
"In fact," he said, "I think this country of

very strength is the forerunner of These Scientists are now acquiring property and building churches, and with their affluence come dissensions and squabbles. Factions in the sect are becoming more and more apparent. Money is beginning to play an important part, and Eddy is having a hard time to keep her foilowers together. The moment Christian Scientists

lowers together. The moment Christian Sciences abandoned their policy of house-to-house ministrations gratis, they began to lose their hold, and I am convinced that it will not be many years until the superstition shall have died out entirely. "Of course Christian Science is only a form of superstition. The pilgrimages to Lourdes, in France, which have been an annual occurrence for a hundred years or more, are another form of superstition very similar to Christian Science. Apparently miraculous cures have undoubtedly been effected there, just as cures have been effected by Christian Science. The mind has a wonderful influence over the body. There are some diseases which can be contracted through imagination. There are also some nervous diseases real or imaginary, which can be cured by will power.

"It is the extremes to which this so-called Christian Science is carried that renders it a dangerous fanaticism. Broken legs, or typhoid fever, or cancers cannot be contracted or cured by imagination. I have read Mrs. Eddy's book and am prepared to say that it is a volume of contradictions. She says among other things that, inasmuch as there is no matter, and we ourselves are composed to theirly of thought, we have no need of food and shelter. I would like to see Mrs. Eddy prove that statement. It is a well-known fact that she lives in a house and eats three meals a day."

A. H. Miles is one of a party of four Jamaicans who are staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They are on official business from the Colonial Government at Kingston, and have just returned from Washington. What COMMISSION- their mission was Mr. Miles declined to say, but dispatches from ERS HERE. Washington state that the delega-

tion was sent to confer with the authorities there with a view to obtaining a reduction in the tariff on sugar. Mr. Miles said that he and his party had missed their boat, and would make a visit to Niagara Falls while they were waiting for the next one. But here again the Washington dispatches furnish additional information to the effect that they have been ordered to Canada to earry on negotiations with the Government at Ottawa.

they have been ordered to Canada to carry on negotiations with the Government at Ottawa. Mr. Miles says that the sugar-raising industry in Jamaica was almost at a standatili.

'In the latter part of the last century," he said, "Jamaica turned out one hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar annually. That was when we had cattle miles and the old Ranger process, putting the hogsheads in tiers and letting the molasses drain out. Now we have steam machinery, and centrifugal machines for drying the sugar-not quite up-to-date to be sure, but infinitely superior to the old method—and yet we turn out only twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar hanually. The United States is, of course, our principal market, and the lariff is so high that the small plantations will not pay. Cuban planters manage to make it pay because they carry on business on a larger scale. We cannot dispose of our sugar in England, because the English consumers are supplied, at less than cost, with the continental beet sugar, on which France and Germany give a big hounty. The United States will be supplied with the same kind of sugar some day, but it will be a long time yet. The principal industry in Jamaica now is fruit growing. Bananas are being grown there in large quantities, and citrus fruit, which is indigenous to the country, is being carefully cultivated. Since the "los the fruit trade carefully cultivated. Since the "los the fruit trade carefully cultivated. Since the "los the fruit trade has been increasing rapidly. We now have five free men to the commerce."

## YOUNG EDISON'S MARRIAGE.

Chicago, July 2 (Special).-Thomas A. Edison, jr. and the bride he married against his father's will are living quietly in Chicago. Mrs. Edison was Marie Louise Twohey, a Chicago girl, who has been at actress. She was playing in "La Belle Helene" when young Edison met her. Her home is at No. 255 North Clark-st, where the couple is stopping with her mother. Mr. Edison has not been reconciled to his father

pping with her mother.

Ir. Edison has not been reconciled to his father ce his marriage, although friends of the two we repeatedly sought to end the differences. Mr. ison thinks his father will in time become reconstruction.

END OF THE SAENGERFEST.

TO ORIGINAL ARTISTIC STANDARDS.

MORE ATTENTION TO BE GIVEN THE SO-

CIAL FEATURES-FIFTEEN HUNDRED

SCHOOL CHILDREN SING-FI-

NANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Cincinnati, July 2 (Special).—The last of the con-certs of the Golden Jubilee Sängerfest of the North

American Sängerbund took place last evening

What remains relates to the arrangements which

may be made to meet the deficit which the festival

has brought with it. This is a financial question

left to them. I see no reason for changing the esti-

mate which I made on Wednesday evening. The

people responded to the appeals of the committee

wit gifts amounting to from \$40,000 to \$42,000, and the receipts from ticket sales will probably aggre-

gate \$28,000. All of this sum, the total subscriptions

and more, will be swallowed up by the ball, and it

may be left to the readers of The Tribune, espe-

cially the experienced men of the Liederkranz and

Arion societies, to guess at the probable cost of this

As for its lessons, they are many, and some of

them have had a radical application in the revision

of the constitution of the Sangerbund, finally de-

cided on yesterday. Hereafter an attempt is to be made to restore the festivals to the uses to which

they were originally devoted, and as this must be

understood in the light of a quarter century's ex-

periences, it means that there is to be an about-

standard, which came in after the flascos of 1874 at

The euphemism in the resolutions is that there

shall be more attention to the social features of the meeting than now. There is another provision of

the revised constitution, to the effect that the en-

gagement of professional solo artists shall cease,

and the programme be devoted to part-songs by

the combined chorus, and separate performances by

societies of not less than forty each. This means

be safely predicted from the outset.

a return to primitive methods, and its failure can

The causes that have led to the decay of the

Sängerfest lie in the nature of things. The second

generation of German-Americans is not only willing

to drop the qualifying adjective in matters political,

but also in matters artistic, and since it has not

developed an interest in the festivals after an effort has been made to rescue them from the excessive

worship of Gambrinus, it is not likely to turn to them when that worship is restored as at least onehalf of the Sängerfest cult. And yet it must be

confessed that the hopelessness of the effort to amaigamate the two tendencies, which was most

bravely made here in 1879, could not have been

more clearly demonstrated than it has been at this

A SUPERB ORCHESTRA PRESENT.

A superb orchestra has played a somewhat mis-

celianeous but yet dignified list of pieces, and the judicious have wondered why, because the condi-

tions have not been favorable to the enjoyment of

such music. So, also, a number of solo singers, en-

tirely respectable, but, with an exception or two,

of no particular consequence, have sung, and audi-

ences have gone into conniptions of delight because of the faith begotten within them by the Feststim-

mung that solo singers at a Sängerfest must neces-sarily be worthy to receive something like the

Apocalyptic honor and glory and power that may

all, this city heard fine performances by a mixed

chorus of 1,200 local singers-performances that

ought to awake again the festal enthusiasm which

prevailed during the years when the May meetings

carried the fame of Cincinnati throughout the land

and yesterday afternoon an inspiring choral per formance by 1,500 public school children.

These last two features-with the orchestral ones which were less unique-formed the acme of the

festival's doings. But nobody seemed to care, de-

that the public, including an appropriate number of

the children's parents, did not come to hear the concert. There were two audiences, which in numbers met the needs of the occasion, speaking finan-

cially. They were those of Friday night and last night, when the thousands of visiting singers were to be massed in a single chorus. In this the public desire met the old-fashioned notions which prevailed when the revised constitution was adopted looking

rights. But, alas! the old Minnerchor, unrelieved

by other music, is dreadfully monotonous, and

progressive America, even that part of it which

sprang from the loins of the fatherland, will not

justify the expenditure of \$100,000, more or less,

upon its cultivation at a festival every four years.

CHILDREN SING WELL. Last night's concert again blended songs by the

mass chorus, some eight hundred voices weaker than on Friday, but still effective, and employed in

more effective music than on the first occasion,

with orchestral numbers and solo performances by with orchestral numbers and solo performances by Sara Anderson, Mrs. Marshall Pease, soprano and contralto, of New-York, and George Hamlin, tenor, of Chicago. All this, delightful as it was, had not a tithe of the value of the singing of the school

children in the afternoon. The latter was devoted to a hymn, "Our Country's Fing," the words by J.

B. Peaslee, formerly Superintendent of Public Schools; the music by J. Surdo, formerly a pupil in

the schools and a teacher of music in them; and a cantata, "The Fairies' Festival," by S. Smith.

Striking specimens of the commonplace in idea and expression were they both, but there was everything thrilling in the fresh, tuneful voices of the

little chorists, and a pretty comment on the care

bestowed upon their training is the free and con-

fident way in which they sang both works without

The newly elected Executive Board met this

afternoon and organized as follows: President, J.

Hanno Deller, New-Orleans; first vice-president, Charles G. Schmidt, Cincinnati; second vice-presi-

dent, to be filled hereafter by the Buffalo delega-

tion, as itsis customary to have one vice-president

at the place where the next Sangerfest is to be at the piace water, John P. Frenzel, Indianapolls; corresponding secretary, J. Willig, Cincinnati;

financial secretary, Adam Link, St. Louis; cus-todian of archives, Fred Nuetzel, Louisville;

honorary presidents, John Dimling, Pittsburg, and

Secretary Willig promised to serve two months in order to clear up the old business, and it is probable then that a Buffalo man will be selected

THE TRIBUNE'S ADIRONDACK SPECIAL.

SUNDAY PAPERS REACH ALL THE LEADING RE-

SORTS EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON.

carrying The Sunday Tribune for Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Saranac Inn.

Fulton Chain of Lakes, Raquette Lake, Blue Moun-

tain Lake and the many other well-known places throughout the Adirondack region, reached this

place at 2 p. m. to-day. Every one along the line

The bundle of Tribunes intended for the Schroon

Lake colony reached there, and was delivered at the Leland House shortly after 3 p. m. Only those

who spend the summer at long distances from

who spend the summer at long distinces from New-York can appreciate the engerness with which the arrival of papers is awaited, and on Sunday, of all days of the week. The papers form one of the features of the day of rest. As indicated above, the time of delivery is such in all the well-known resorts that several interesting hours of reading are provided during the waning hours of the afternoon.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

served to-day on the Christian Endeavor grounds

the site of the international convention of 1889.

Some of the concessionaries who had been slow in

getting their tents and equipment in place asked permission to work Sunday, but consent was promptly refused by John Strong, chairman of the

General 1899 Committee, who stated that nothing

nconsistent with Christian principles would be allowed on the grounds. Works of necessity, such as preparing and serving meals, will, of course, be

All the local committees will this week transfer

permitted next Sunday as on other days.

Detroit, July 2.-The Sabbath was strictly ob-

day Tribune on the day of issue.

sed at being able to get copies of The Sun-

Malone, N. Y., July 2 (Special).-The special train

Bernard Bettman, Cincinnati.

the music.

Given these factors, the reader may

the future of the Sängerfeste in America.

read about in Holy Writ. More, and better than

so far as the efforts to raise the artistic

Jubilee Sängerfest.

Cleveland, is concerned.

which concerns the brewers chiefly, and may b

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

SMOKERS ON BOATS AND CARS. ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES GIVEN THEM, TO THE AN-FUTURE FESTIVALS TO BE RESTORED NOYANCE OF WOMEN.

> To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Many of your readers have been pleased to notice that, through the columns of your valuable paper, you have been giving an opportunity for the expression of opinion in regard to the subject of smokers' versus non-smokers' rights in public con

In company with many non-smoking and tobacco detesting members of this large community, I feel that we have a real grievance, which becomes almost insufferable each year as spring and summer advance, and the public in general find the need of seeking fresh air everywhere and anywhere they can get it. We resort to strolls on the streets and In the parks, also trolley rides, and, when we can afford time and money for them, excursions on the

Now, do you not think it very unjust, when people enter cars and boats, expecting to get a short period of freedom from the smell of tobacco smoke, etc., that they cannot have even this small privilege when paying for it? I have gone early to excursion and secured a comfortable seat well forward on the front deck, only to find that as soon as the out had swung from her pler I was likely to be made quite miserable with fumes of tobacco if I remained where I was. I found that men near the railing would deliberately take out cigars and

remained where I was. I found that men near the railing would deliberately take out cigars and cigarettes, good, bad and indifferent, and compliancently blow smoke right in the faces of their fellow-passengers. Now, I say that this is simply an outrageous imposition on the rights of others—a most pitiable exhibition of the unmitigated self-ishness of some men and a most culpable negligence on the part of any company allowing such treatment of the large majority of its patrons. If it cannot arrange for a smokers deck, and keep the smokers on it until they are finished with their pastime why it ought not to be parronized. On the open cars it is slightly different. Here smokers are allowed, frequently, the use of at least half the car. This is what I consider exceedingly unjust on the part of the car companies. When the open car is so much needed by the general public, why should a privileged class and (to many men and women) a most objectionable class, on account of its tobacco-smoking, chewing and spitting propensities, be allowed the use of more than half the car? Because they are objectionable should there be a premium put upon their nastiness by giving them a far larger share of what good things are going than they at all deserve? I should suppose not. I think that if the last seat only in the open cars were allowed for smoking it would be about the right proportion of privilege for this class. In order somewhat to abate this great nuisance, I would kindly suggest, first, that all boat companies (as some do) insist on the rule of excluding smokers from all decks except one, so that it would not be at all necessary for a woman to speak to a strange man and request him to refrain from smoking, as it made her ill.

Secondly, that car companies would have the notice, "Four seats in the rear allowed for smokers" removed entirely from nine-tenths of the open cars, and the remaining tenth have the four in the notice changed to two; and, thirdly, that mentater, gentlemen—who smoke, would try to be a little more consi

nausea caused the control of the interest you have shown, and hope you may be able to work some reform on this line. Very cordially yours, C. CUMMING. New-York, June 20, 1826.

CREMATION AND PREMATURE BURIAL. SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON'S CAREFUL INVESTIGATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. eremation as a sanitary means of disposing of the dead is shown by the able and interesting article in The New-York Tribune of May 14 on "Cremason for its adoption, which is to safeguard subjects of trance from the danger of living sepulture, The late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson had probably devoted more attention than any other Engish physician to the means of distinguishing apis a very simple matter, and that it is wellnigh impossible to make a mistake. Sir B. W. Richard-son's careful investigations at home, extending impossible to make a mistake. Sir B. W. Richardson's careful investigations at home, extending over many years, with the study of Continental literature on the subject, led him to quite the opposite conclusion. He believed with Filmy, Celsus, Winsiow, Bruhler, Bouchut, Brouardel, Hartmann, Wilder and other authorities that nothing is more difficult to diagnose than apparent from real death texcept where putrefaction is shown), and that the most terrible tragedies occurred from this light-hearted confidence by novices in medical death certification. Among other cases which this learned doctor cites is the following: "A medical man found dead, as it was presumed, from an overdose of chloral. To all common observation this mon was dead. There was no sign of respiration; it was very difficult for an ear so long trained as my own to detect the sounds of the heart, there was no pulse at the wrist and the temperature of the body had fallen to 37 degrees Fahr. In this condition the man had lain for some hours before my arrival; and yet, under the simple acts of raising the warmth of the room to 34 degrees Fahr, and injecting warm milk and water into the stomach he railled slowly out of the sleep, and made a perfect recovery." ("Premature Burial and How It May He Prevented," p. 32)

Having little confidence in the present state of medical knowledge concerning death counterfeits, Sir Benjamin recommended cremation as a preventive of premature burial, and left instructions that his mode of reducing the body to its original components should be carried out by his executors. He also left special directions that his body was not to be cremated until it exhibited distinct of dence of putrefaction, which he regarded as the only unequivocal sign of dissolution. His instructions were religiously fulfilled. Yours faithfully.

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A communication from Greene, N. Y. printed in The Tribune of June 28, will be read with astonishment and amusement by churchmen of Cen-tral New-York. So far from the diocese being 'practically unanimous" in its support of one or the other of two eminent presbyters named in the article in question, it is safe to say that if our convention were to meet this summer there would be the utmost diversity of opinion among the delegates

and great hesitation and perplexity as to the man

best fitted to receive their suffrages.

The "young man" who "spread abroad a par The "young man" who "spread abroad a pamphlet favoring the election of Pather Huntington" is one of the ablest and most respected among the advanced clergy in this diocese. What he did would seem to be perfectly legitimate, because we want information about men with whom we may be associated in the various works of life, and we seek it from those who are better informed as to the career of a given individual than we are ourselves. And, then, again, it would seem to be perfectly proper to suggest the name of a friend to the powers who are charged with the filling of a vacancy in an office of trust or administration, and to give our reasons for so doing; the information ought to be welcomed rather than "received with contemnt." The writer of this communication is at quite the opposite pole theologically from the "young man" and Father Huntington, but he is ready to receive information from any quarter and to show respect for ability and goodness in an opponent.

The truth is that here in Central New-York we are thinking very little about a successor to Bishop Huntington. Our great Bishop is spared to us with health and strength amply sufficient for the performance of the duties of his office, and our hope and prayer are that he may continue for years to preside over his diocese and to enrich the spiritual life of the American Church upon whose episcopate he has shed such lustre; but when the time for an of faction, will be able to control the vote of the convention.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., June 39, 1895. phlet favoring the election of Father Huntington"

GAS PRICES AND GAS METERS

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the fall of 1896 there was an agitation for reducing the price of gas from \$1 25 to \$1 per thousand cubic feet. At that time I pointed out that no matter how low the price of gas was, the consumer had no means of knowing how much he ought to pay, unless he knew how much gas he ought to pay, unless he knew how much gas he burned, and this he could only know if he was supplied with a reliable meter. The veracity of the old gas meter has passed into a proverh. He lies like a gas meter. Now gas is offered for 65 cents per thousand feet, and here is a new burner of which one of the managers of the company which is going to exploit this burner says: "The standard burner burns five cubic feet of gas an hour and gives a light of only twenty-six candle-power, whereas the new burner will burn but one cubic toot of gas an hour and will give a forty-candle-power light." Now, will the consumer get the benefit? According to statements recently made, the price of gas ought to be almost nothing because so many valuable by-products are made by converting the coal into gas. Still, there has been no improvement in the meter, now over thirty years old. "The world do move," but the gas companies are still content with the old meter, which has been condemned as a liar.

New-York, June 23, 1889. HENRY ROMEIKE.

STOP THIS NASTY HABIT!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Can nothing be done—can no law be passed All the local committees will this week transfer their quarters from Majestle Building to the encampment grounds. The undulating canvas roofs and fluttering flags of the newly arisen white city, which from Wednesday until the following Tuesday will be a centre of religious enthusiasm, are now plainly visible from the office of the General Committee, two miles away.

Ample accommodations have been secured for forty thousand people, and, although the number of official delegates will probably be much smaller, others who are attracted by the low rates of fare can also be provided for. to prevent the revolting habit of expectoration which exists to-day in this city? It is impossible for any woman who values cleanliness to go out com-fortably for a walk on account of the state of the sidewalks. Cannot people confine themselves to the gutter, although even then it would be, I think, against the law? Is there no way by which the law can be enforced? A CONSTANT READER. New-York June 23.

PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN WASH-INGTON-HIS HONORABLE RECORD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Washington, July 2.-Major General Horatio Gouverneur Wright, United States Army, died at his home, No. 1,203 N-st., in this city, to-day. He had been ill for three months.

Horatio G. Wright was born in Clinton, Conn March 6, 1820, and after graduating second in his class at West Point in 1841, entered the Engineer Corps of the Army. From 1842 to 1844 he was suc cessively professor in French and in engineering at the Military Academy.

During the Mexican War he was the

officer in charge of the construction of Fort Taylor, at Key West, and of Fort Jefferson, at the Dry Tortugas. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered for active service and was made a distinction until the close. His first service was immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, when with Captain, later Admiral, Rodgers, he attempted to destroy the Norfolk Navy Yard. captured, but exchanged shortly afterward.

In May he crossed the Potomac with General Heintzelman's column, and laid out and began Fort Ellsworth, covering Alexandria. At the first battle of Buil Run he was chief engineer of Heintzel-man's division. He was commissioned a brigadiersigned to the command of a brigade of the land chief engineer, he had been engaged in organizing since July 1. In February, 1862, he set out from Port Royal with a brigade of volunteers, and by the middle of March had occupied Fernandina Jacksonville, St. Augustine and retaken possession of Fort Marion and Fort Clinch.

Returning to South Carolina in April, he commanded a division in the assault on Secessionville unteers in July, and commanded the Department assigned to the command of a division of the Sixth Corps, and was engaged at Gettysburg on the sec ond and third days of the battle and in the subse-quent pursuit of Lee's army. In the spirited as sault on Rappshannock Station, November 7, 1863 he commanded the corps, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. After the Mine Run affair, in which he led his division, he was called to Washington as a member of a board to devise modifications of the system of seacoast

Returning to the Army in the spring of 1864, he led his division in the severe fighting in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania battles (in the last of which was wounded), succeeding to command of the subsequent war record is that of the Sixth Corps. With the Army of the Potomac he was present at every engagement up to July, 1864, when he was summoned from the front of Petersburg with his corps to the defence of Washington, then threat-ened by the Confederates under General Early.

The Sixth Corps atrived in Washington in time to meet Early, who had just defeated the Union forces at Monocacy, and drove him back into the Shenan-

It was General Wright who reformed the line and did so much to retrieve the losses at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1854, where also he was severely wounded, and it was his corps that first broke through at Petersburg on Sunday, April 2, 1865 General Wright led the assault. In his official report of that bettle General Grant writes:

whole corps, sweeping everything before him, and to his left toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners."

At the close of the war General Wright was sent to Texas in command of the Third Army Corps, with instructions to enter Mexico if the French withdrawn, and General Wright's force did not cross the Rio Grande. During the period of reconstruction he was chief of the Department of Texas

Barnard and Colonel P. S. Michle of a report on the "Fabrication of Iron for Defences."
General Wright was brevetted brigadler-general of Regulars on March 12, 1885, for gallantry at Cold Harbor, and major-general of Regulars for the capture of Petersburg, Va. He also received the thanks of the Connecticut Legislature, June 4, 1885, Returning to his regular work at the close of the war, he became lieutenant-colonel in November, 1865; colonel in March, 1877, and chief of engineers June 29, 1872. He was placed on the retired list March 22, 1884, and had since lived in Washington.
General Wright leaves a widow, who was the daughter of S. K. Bradford, of Culpeper, Va., and two children-Mrs, E. H. Wootton, of No. 35 West Forty-fifth-st., this city, and Mrs. Rosa W. Smith, of Washington.

CHARLES VICTOR CHERBULIEZ.

Paris, July 2 .- M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, velist. literary and art critic and member of the French Academy, died yesterday, in his

The late M. Cherbuliez, who was a son of M André Cherbullez, for many years professor of Greek and Latin literature in the University of Geneva, was born in that city on July 19, 1823. He was a descendant of a French Protestant family that sought refuge in Switzerland. After studying the classics in his native town, he went to Paris to complete his education, subsequently taking the courses of philosophy and history in the universities of Bonn and Berlin. In December, 1880, he complied with the formalities necessary to secure the benefit of the law of December, 1799, which enabled descendants of Protestants who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to reciaim the status of French citizens. A year later he was elected a member of the Academy, succeeding M. Dufaure. He had already received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in January, 1892, he was promoted to the rank of

Officer of the Legion. During these years he retained his residence in Switzerland, discharging special professorial duties at the University of Geneva, and winning distinction, in his own name and over a pseudonyme, a the author of numerous literary works. After pubtshing "The Horse of Philias," an antiquarian fan-

tasy, he put forth a series of romances, the first of which were apparently conceived and executed under the inspiration of the earlier manner of George Sand. The best known of these appeared in the "Revue de Deux Mondes."

In 1872, under the title "Studies of Literature and Art." he collected many critical articles, most of which had appeared in the "Temps." About the same time he assembled various works of a different class in volumes, entitled "German Political Development Since the Treaty of Prague." "Spanlish Polity." "Men and Things of the Present Day and "Art and Nature." These volumes were made up of articles he had published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." for the most part under the pseudonyme "G. Valbert." He was the author of two five act dramas, "Samuel Broil" and "The Adventures of Ladisias Bolski." the former of which was successfully presented at the Odéon, in Paris, and the latter at the Vaudeville. cessfully presented at the latter at the Vaudeville.

FRIEND PALMER FITTS.

Friend Palmer Fitts, who for many years was prominent in the wholesale grocery trade of this city, died on Saturday at his home, No. 43 West Fifty-second-st. He was born seventy-seven years ago in Dansville, N. Y. When the news came of the gold discoveries in California he was one of the first of the ploneers who set out for the West. Reaching San Francisco, he became agent for a shipping line, but as the climate did not agree with his health he returned at the end of two years to New-York.

About 1850 he began business as the head of the

firm of Fitts & Moody, and about five or six years later he founded the house of Fitts & Austin. He retired about twenty years ago from this firm, which is now Austin, Nichols & Co. Mr. Fitts was twice married. He leaves a widow and one son, William Baldwin Fitts, of this city, who is the European editor of "The North American Review." The funeral will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, at the family home.

HENRY VILAS.

Madison, Wis., July 2 (Special).-Henry Vilag, son of ex-Senator Vilas, died here to-day from diabetes, He had been ill for several years, and had travelled all over the world for relief. He was married two years ago to Miss Ford, the daughter of the gen-eral passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road.

MRS. ISABELLE CHESTERMAN LAMBERT. Mrs. Isabelle Chesterman Lambert, wife of Dr. Walter Eyre Lumbert, the well-know died yesterday at her home at No. 8 West Thirty She had been ill about six weeks. Mrs. Lambert was Miss Isabelle C. Van Brunt. She was married to Dr. Lambert about five years ago. She was a member of the Church of the Transfiguration, and was active in the work of St. Luke's Home and other charities.

DEATH OF A. S. MUNN.

Long Island, has been proved to be Arthur S.

Munn, of this city. Inquiry was made yesterday at his home, No. 23 West Ninety-fourth-st., and it was learned that he had been absent about three

CROWNFIELD—On Saturday, July 1, at 2:15 p. m.,

Frederick R Crownfield, aged 27 years 5 months.

Services at his late residence. No. 253 West 14th-st.,

Monday, at 4 p. m.

Burial at Baltimore, Md. The man whose body was found at Wading River, Munn, of this city. Inquiry was made yesterday at his home, No. 73 West Ninety-fourth-st., and it

GEN. H. G. WRIGHT DEAD. weeks, ostensibly to vis't relatives in Rochester. Since February Mr. Munn had been out of employment and it is thought that he committed suicide

MR. WU ADMIRES QUEEN REGENT.

CHINESE MINISTER'S COMMENT ON SPAIN'S RULER. Washington, July 2.-Minister Wu Ting Fang, of

China, returned to the city to-day from a three months' European trip, which he made to present his credentials as Minister to Spain as well as to the United States. Concerning the Queen Regent and her son he said: "The Queen Regent is a good woman, whom I

due entirely to the fact that she is a foreigner by birth. The boy King, whose birthday anniversary I attended while at Madrid, is a bright and sensible lad, who speaks several languages, though he appears to be somewhat delicate in health."

It was suggested to the Minister that the discussion regarding the dismemberment of China had subsided recently, to which he made an affirmative reply. He expressed himself as highly incredulous of the reports coming from Vancouver of the probable abdication of the Emperor. This is entirely unlikely, he said, inasmuch as the reigning monarch was put on the throne by the Empress Dowager, his aunt.

admire very much. She has many gracious quali-ties and has the love of her country at heart.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY DECEIVED.

CALL FOR TROOPS ISSUED ON RECEIPT OF FORGED MESSAGES-THE TROUBLE IN CLAY COUNTY.

Lexington, Ky., July 2 (Special).-Governor Willam O. Bradley was the victim of a forgery last night whereby he called out 300 State troops to go to Clay County. The forged messages stated that the Bakers and Philpots had the Howards surrounded and were on the point of killing them. Colonel Williams and Adjutant-General Collier, who were here, could learn nothing about trouble in Clay County, and they did not move the troops this

When the Governor arrived here to-day from Cincinnati he soon found that General Collier, whose name was signed to one of the telegrams telling of the supposed need for troops in Manchester, no such telegram, and that the Lexington man who was supposed to have telephoned the Governor's office that the Howards were surrounded did not call up the Governor's office, and that no telepho message went from this city to that office yesterday morning. The telephoning was evidently done

day morning. The telephoning was evidently done in Frankfort, and the Adjutant-General's telegram was also forged in Frankfort.

Governor Bradley has countermanded the order for the troops to go to Manchester and they will not be sent before the special term of court there, which will be called for the second Monday in August. News just received from Manchester is that the Howards will leave the county before the sitting of the special court, so that when the Governor sends his troops and imported court officials they will find no one to try.

The trial of Jesse Fields, who killed Judge Josiah Combs at Hazard a few years ago, will begin at Barboursville to-morrow before Judge Brown, who tried the Bakers at Manchester last year. Judge Combs was the last man killed in the French-Eversole feud, and Fields's accomplice. "Joe" Adkins, is now serving a life term in the penitentiary for the crime.

SENATOR PLATT GOES TO THE PIER.

Senator Thomas C. Platt started for Narragansett Pier at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Platt. He has gone there to attend a meet-ing of the Senate Finance Committee.

MARCONES RANGE EXTENDED.

The Trench naval authorities, acting in conjunction with Mr. Marconi, to-day conducted some most successful experiments with wireless telegraphy between ship and shore in the English Channel. The French cruiser Vienne was used for the purpose. One of Marconi's installations was fitted up on board, and the inventor was present on the cruiser to superintend the experiments. Wimereux, near Boulogne, and the South Foreland lighthouse, on the English coast, were used as the land stations. One very important feature about the operations is that they were conducted at a record distance. Hitherto the distance between the South Foreland and Boulogne, about twenty-eight miles, is the greatest through which these ethereal messages have been transmitted; but on Saturday it was decided to increase the distance. Messages were transmitted between the cruiser and the English land at intervals until the vessel reached a boint twelve or fourteen miles south of Boulogne. The greatest distance through which the messages were transmitted was forty-two miles.

The increased distance appeared to have not the slightest effect upon the current, the messages being recorded at the receiving station at the South Fereiand with unvarying distinctness. The experiments commenced at 8 a. m., and were continued throughout the day. In the afternoon the channel was enveloped in an exceedingly dense fog, but it did not in any way affect the transmission of the messages. On the cruiser the current was caught by means of a wire passing up the mast-boad and messages were exchanged while the vessel.

the messages. On the cruiser the current was caught by means of a wire passing up the masthead, and messages were exchanged while the vessel was travelling at various conditions of speed.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 2.—The high pressure area has re-A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to the A trough of low pressure extends from Artiona to the St. Lawrence Valley. Showers have fallen in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain regions, the West Guif States and Southern Florida. It has grown cooler in the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, the upper perature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. In-creasing cloudiness and showers may be expected in the upper lake region, the middle and upper Mississippi and middle Missouri valleys, the middle Rocky mountain region, the West Guif States and in Southern Florida; generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys. Fresh southerly winds will prevail on the north Atlantic coast, light southerly winds on the middle Atlantic coast, and ariable winds on the south Atlantic coast,

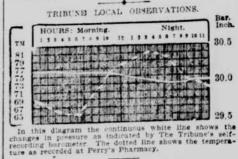
DETAILED PORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New England and Eastern New-York, fair to-day

and to morrow; light south to southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania,
New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; continued high tempera-ture during the day; light southerly winds. For Western New York, increasing cloudiness; probably showers on the lakes to morrow; fresh southwesterly

rinds.

For Western Fennsylvania and Ohio, fair and cooler noreasing cloudiness to-morrow, with showers on the kees; fresh southwesterly winds.



Tribune Office, July 3, 1 a, m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 65 and 81 degrees, the average (73% degrees) being 2% degrees higher than that of Saturday and 16% degrees

Before the fever, headache and oppressed breathng which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a

dangerous form, cure it with Jayne's Expectorant.

Good livers can indulge freely now, since they can get chnron's Digestive Tablets. MARRIED.

ADAMS-BROUGHTGN-On June 7, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London, Sitgreaves Adams, son of the late Hon, Christopher Adams, of Louisiana, and the late Harriett Gage McCell, to Eleanor F. R. Broughton, daughter of the late Rev. Clement Broughton, of Norbury, Derbyshire, England.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dersed with full name and address. DIED.

Aborn, Dorons I. Curpenter, Anarish. Crownfield, Frederick R. Fritts, Friend P. Heilprin, Henrietta. Hubbard, Jane E. Jacots, John E. Judd, Annie W.

Lambert, Isabelle C. Lloyd, Francis G., Jr. Oliver, Clarissa. O'Sullivan, Margherita R. Prarre, Magdalena. Pope, Charles R. Rutherford, Margaret Van D. Wright, Horatio G.

ABORN—At Hotel Bristol, Paris, France, July 1, sud-denly, of pralysis, Dorcas T. Aborn. Notice of funeral hereafter. Providence papers please copy.

CARPENTER—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on 7th month, 1st, 1899, Azariah Carpenter, aged 70 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, Sing Sing, 7th month, 3d, at 11 or clock.
Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 9+35.

FITTS On Saturday, July 1, 1899, at his home, No. 40 West 52d-st., Friend P. Fitts, in the 77th year of his Funeral services at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, July 3, at No. 43 West 52d-st.

DIED.

HEILPRIN—On Saturday, July 1, at the house of her daughter. Mrs. M. Silver, New-York City, Henrietta Heilprin, widow of Michael Heilprin, aged 78 years. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Hill-side-ave., Summit, N. J., Monday, July 3, on arrival of train leaving Barciay and Christopher at, ferries at 2 or lock.

HUBBARD-At Paris, France, June 20, Jane E. Hub-bard, wife of the late John W. Hubbard, of Stamford bard, wire of the Conn.
Conn.
Interment at Catskill, N. Y., July 3.

LLOYD-On Sunday, July 2, Francis G. Lloyd, jr. ("Fritt"), youngest son of Francis G. and Matilda Herbert Lloyd, in his lith year.
Func al services at the residence of his parents, No. 4 West 53d-st., on Wednerday, July 5, at 10:30 a. m.

POPE-On Sanday, July 2, at his residence, No. 32 West 55th at Charles R. Pope, in the 68th year of

nors, private, Louis and Toronto papers please copy,

RUTHERFORD—At New-London, Conn., July 2, 1896, Margaret Van Dyke Rutherford, widow of the late James Rutherford. Notice of Cuneral hereafter. English papers please copy.

Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers.

IN THE UNITED STATES. IN THE UNITED STATES.

DALLY (with Sunday), \$1 a month, address changed as often as devired; \$2.50 for three months; \$5 for six months; \$10 a year.

DALLY (without Sunday), 90 cents a month, address changed as often as desired; \$2 for three months; \$4 for six months; \$4 a year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE (separately), \$1 for six months; \$4 a year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, issued Wednesdays, \$1 a year; to foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, \$2.04 a year, including exta postage.

SUMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued Tuesdays and Friday, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Every Tuesday, \$2 story of the war with Spain. Every Friday, an illustrated supplement. To foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, including extra postage; \$4.00 a year.

TRIBUNE ALMANAU for 1809, 25 cents a copy.

FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE DAILY (with Sunday), \$1.78 a month. Address changed as often as desired.
DAILY (without Sunday), \$1.44 a month. Address changed as often as desired.

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(PTOWN OFFICE-No. 1.22 Hrondway.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
London-Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
Morton, Chaplin & Co., No. 6 Princess-st. £ C.
Brawn, Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ladgate Circue.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place
to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
Paris-J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harles & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussman.
Credit Lyonanise, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 6 Rue Haevy.
Themas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva—Lombard, Odler & Co., and Union Bank.
Florence—Whitby & Co.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

Postoffice Notice, rated as changes

may occur at any time;

Foreign mails for the week ending July 8, 1809, will
close (premptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as
follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than
closing time shown below.

close (primply in al. cases at the definite than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAHS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe per s. s. \*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen, at 11 a. m. csupplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Ireland per s. s. Aurania, via Queenstown detters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania".

WEDNISDAY—At 7 a. m. csupplementary 0 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. \*St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. \*Ethionis, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. \*Pritannic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Heighton direct per s. s. &thenington; via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Kensington").

SATIRIDAY—At 5 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. \*Etruria, via Queenstown detters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India must be directed "per Bruria"; at 7 s. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India per s. s. \*La Champagne, via Havre dictiers for other parts of Europe must be directed "per "La Champagne") at S. a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Spairndam, via Rotterdam Getters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania detters must be directed "per Anchoria"; at 10 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Chri

PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail. After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantie Matis named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.
MONDAY—At II a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Irrawaddy.
TUESDAY—At 10 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Dailing-diaphia.

s. a Irrawaddy.
TUESDAY—At 10 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philodelphia.
Philodelphia. At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.)
WEUNESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.)
for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South
for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South
for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South
Pacific Ports, per s. a Allianca, via Colon (letters for
Pacific Ports, per s. a Allianca, via Colon (letters for
Quacemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 10
a. m. for Porto Rico, per f. S. Transport McPherson,
via San Juan; at 10:30 s. m. for Brazil direct and La
Plata Countries, via Parambuse, Bahia and Rio
Plata Countries, via Wordsworth (letters for North Brazil
must be directed "per Wordsworth"); at 1 p. m. for
Cuba, via Havana, also Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco
and Yucatan, per s. s. Crizoba cletters for other parts
of Mexico, per s. s. City of Washinston, via Tampico
for Mexico, per s. s. City of Washinston, via Tampico
for Mexico, per s. s. City of Washinston, via Tampico
for Porto Rico, via San Juan, also Curacao and
Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (letters for Savanilla and
Cathagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per
Caracas"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for
Caracas"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for
Carthaginian, from Philadelphia, at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m. of NewYoundland, per s. s.
Carthaginian, from Philadelphia, at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island,
10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island,
11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana, via Havana
letters must be directed "per Havana"); at 1 p. m., for
Nuevitas, Gibara, Vita and Baracca, per s. s. Otinda.
SUNDAY—At 3:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per
steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and

steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office deliv at 8:30 p. m. toomecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office deliy at 8:30 p. m. Mails for cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office deliy (except Monday), at 17 s. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday. Tuesday and Saturday and Saturday. Mails for Mexico City, overfand, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Coeta Rica, Bellize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemaia, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer closes this office daily at 3; m. (coancecting closes here Sundays and Tuesdays for Gesta Rica, and Mondays for Bellize, Puerto Cortes and Guatemosia). (Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail closes at 6 p. n., previous day, Registered mail close at 6 p. n., p

Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of China afrom Vancouver, close here daily up to July 14th at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. 16
gunt Maru (from Seattle), close here daily up to July 16th at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa (from Man Francisco), close here daily after June 12td and up to July 17th at 6.30 p. m. on cay of arrival of s. s. Campania, which will probably arrive July 17th. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. Coptic (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 120th at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia (from Taoma), close here daily up to July 120th at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here here the second the second the second the standard of the second the second the second the second the second the second to July 12th and up to July 12th and 16.30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papetti (from San Francisco), close here daily after the Society Islands, per ship City of Papetti (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 12th at 6.30 p. m. Mails for measurements.

p. m.

Pranspacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily
ranspacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily
and the schedule of closing is arranged on the preaumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. \*Regsumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. \*Reglater mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

Ister mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

JACOBS - Suddenly, on Saturday, July 1, John E. Jacobe of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the bist year of his age.
Funeral services Monday, 2 p. m., at Thompson, Conn.

LAMBERT—At No. 8 West 35th—at., New-York City, on Sunday, July 2, 1899, Isabelle Chesterman, wife of Dr. Walter Evis Lambert and daughter of the late Amelia C. Van Hunt. Notice of funcial hereafter. Challetton (S. C.), Dublin (Ireland) and Liverpool (Eng-land) papers please copy.

OLIVER -On Sunday, July 2, 1809, Clarism Oliver, after a lingering illners, a lingering illners, Puneral services at the residence of her brother-in-law Theodore Ross, Tuesday, July 4, 2 p. m., Summit, N. J.

O'SULLIVAN Siddenly, on July 1, Margherita Rose, believed wife of Sylvesier I. O'Sullivan.
Funcial services at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., on Wedneslay, July 5, at 11 a.m.
Interment private.

PPARRE-On Sunday, July 2, at her residence, No. 190 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Magdaleta, widow of the late Edward Place, in the 6th year of her age. Notice of funcial hereafter.

WRIGHT-At his residence, No. 1,203 N. st., Washington, D. C., Sunday, July 2, General Horatio G. Wright, United States Army, in the 80th year of his age. Interment at Clinton, Conn.

Special Notices.